

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

VERTICAL FILE
 225-10
 AUG 30 1921
 U. S. S.-LIBRARY

Home demonstration
 agent

Home demonstration section
 Ext. work with women no. 24

HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORK IN THE NORTH AND WEST
BY MEANS OF HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS AND HOME ECONOMICS SPECIALISTS

Organization of the Cooperative Extension Service
 in Agriculture and Home Economics

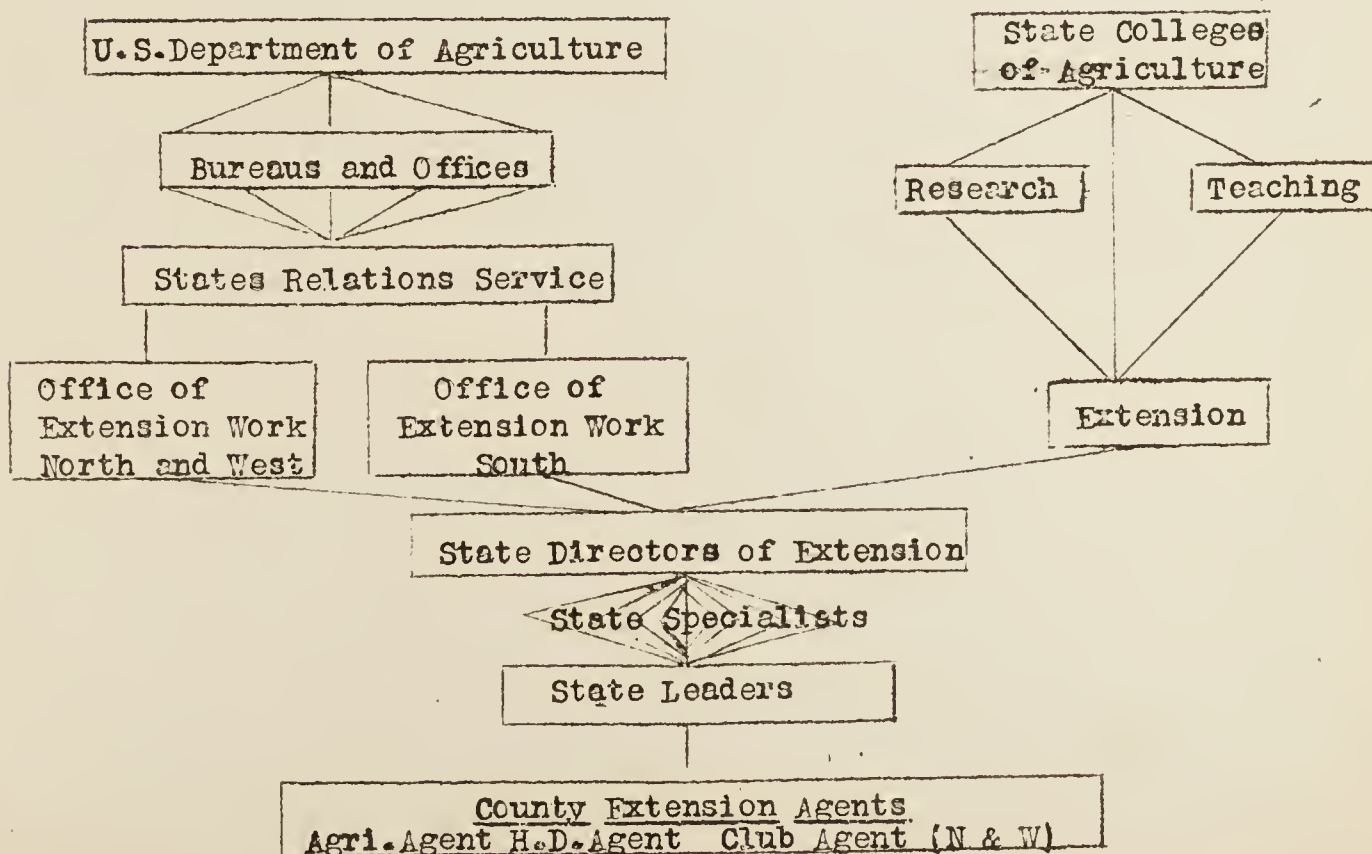
The Cooperative Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics is the official national organization through which extension work in agriculture and home economics is carried on in each of the forty-eight States.

In this enterprise there are three cooperating parties:-

1. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, represented by the States Relations Service with its Director-
2. The State agricultural college, with its Director of the Extension Service, who is the joint representative of the college and the U. S. Department of Agriculture-
3. The county, represented by the county farm bureau or by corresponding local organizations and served by one or more extension agents.

This organization as it relates to the Department of Agriculture, the State colleges and the county extension agents is illustrated by the accompanying chart.

Organization of
Cooperative Extension Work in the United States



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE

ON FEBRUARY 2, 1890

RELATIVE TO THE

LANDS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

AND

THE

LANDS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON

The information in the balance of this statement will be confined to the portion of the cooperative extension service carrying on home economics extension work in the thirty-three Northern and Western States. This is handled in the States Relations Service by the Office of Extension Work North and West, through its Section of Extension Work with Women with Miss Florence E. Ward in charge, and in the State Extension Divisions by their respective home demonstration leaders, the home economics extension specialists, and the county home demonstration agents. The responsible officers of the Cooperative Extension Service in the North and West as it relates to women's work are, therefore, as follows:-

Federal

Director of the States Relations Service
Chief of the Office of Extension Work North and West
Head of the Section of Extension Work with Women

State

Extension director (general policies) Address at
Extension Division, State Agricultural College
State home demonstration leaders - Address as above

County

County home demonstration agent, Address at headquarters
County Farm Bureau, in the County Seat
County agricultural agent (where no home demonstration agent), address same as above

The County Home Demonstration Agent-

The county home demonstration agent is a resident county extension worker with all around home economics training. She is jointly employed by the state, the federal government, and the county farm bureau, and her headquarters is in the office of the County Farm Bureau usually located at the county seat. At the present time there are home demonstration agents in about 250 of the (approximately) 1600 so-called agricultural counties in the Northern and Western States. The program of the States Relations Service is to expand this force as rapidly as local demand and local funds for the work are developed, and Federal and State appropriations permit.

Home Economics Extension Specialists-

The specialist is a woman intensively trained along some one line of home economics subject matter. Her headquarters is at the State Agricultural College. The major part of her field work is done with the home demonstration agents in their counties where she helps them and their local farm bureau workers plan and carry out the work they desire to take up along her special line. She may also work with farm bureau groups in counties where no home demonstration agent is at present employed but where it is desired to create a demand for a resident extension worker. At present there are about 65 such specialists in the 33 States. Special lines represented are foods (especially child feeding), clothing, household management, home health, sanitation.

The County Farm Bureau

The County Farm Bureau is a membership organization of rural and rural minded men and women*. Its purpose is to study local and county needs and to carry out a program of concrete achievement, called a "Program of Work", designed to improve agricultural and homemaking methods and to make the community a better place to live in. These programs are worked out first by communities and are later summarized into a county farm bureau program. Each farm bureau has a county executive committee, whose members are usually chosen for their ability to lead one or more of the lines of work included in the county program. Each community has a community project leader for each of the important lines of work it is carrying on. These project leaders together form the community committee.

The county farm bureau employs one or more of the following paid extension workers all of whom are trained people:- the County Agricultural Agent, the County Home Demonstration Agent, and the Boys and Girls' Club Agent.

The Home Demonstration-

The essence of home demonstration work is, as the name implies, the home demonstration. The home demonstration is defined as a definitely outlined piece of work carried on by the homemaker under the supervision of agent or specialist, to prove or demonstrate to other home-makers the practical value of certain procedures recommended by the extension service, these recommendations being based on data from scientific laboratories and on observations of well run homes. Examples of such home demonstrations are:- Use of iceless refrigerator, use of pressure cooker, care of poultry flock, food selection for the family, care and feeding of children in certain age-classes, making and value of dress forms. These demonstrations, which are undertaken by a limited number of women in each community, involve the keeping of simple records, and are intended to furnish the example and the arguments that will insure the adoption of the improved methods by other homes in the community.

Projects Carried on in Programs of Work-

The lines of work carried on by the home demonstration agents depend upon the county program, which in turn depends upon the choice of the local people expressed in their community programs. These community programs are based as has been said on an analysis of local needs. Those lines of work show more or less similarity over the thirty-three Northern and Western States, and this year have included the following projects, although it must be understood that the program in a single community carries preferably not more than two to four projects relating to the home and the county program not more than three to six. Different phases of the work are selected according to local need and demand.

Nutrition:- Food for the family, its selection and preparation;
Child feeding and care, developing into the hot school lunch, nutrition classes adapted to rural conditions,

* In New York the women's work is carried on through a home bureau, associated with the farm bureau into a Farm and Home Bureau Association. In Illinois there is a home bureau separate from the farm bureau. In Wisconsin the work is not as yet tied up with the farm bureau.

and advice to individual mothers as to diet for normally well children. Special emphasis laid on increasing the use of milk in the diet of children and adults.

Note: Agents do not advise diets in cases requiring medical attention, but endeavor to get the parents in touch with a physician as speedily as possible.

Food Preservation:-Canning of meats, vegetables and fruits; drying and salting; storing.

Gardening:-Raising of vegetables and small fruits with special emphasis on securing a well balanced diet.

Clothing:- Clothing construction, homemade dress forms, efficiency methods in sewing, the use of machine attachments, selection of textiles and clothing, the clothing budget, dyeing and dry cleaning, remodeling, and children's clothing.

Personal hygiene and home sanitation:- Personal hygiene, sanitary disposal of sewage, safe water supply, home care of sick, rudiments of home nursing.

Household Management:- Improved household equipment, rearrangement of inconvenient kitchens, running water, efficiency methods in housework, household accounts, the family budget.

House Planning:- Home furnishing; beautifying the home grounds.

Poultry:- Increasing income through improved methods of breeding, care, housing, culling, marketing.

Other income yielding industries for farm women.

Community Enterprises:- Rest rooms, cooperative buying and selling associations, community markets, food centers, canning kitchens, recreation centers.

Work with Girls' Clubs:- Garment making clubs, bread clubs, baking clubs, other clubs.

In carrying on the work outlined by the county and local farm bureau programs, the agent calls for the assistance of the specialists in home economics and agriculture at the State College and to some extent of specialists from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. She also asks the cooperation of county and local health, medical and nursing associations, the schools, and other public and private organizations. Where county, public health, school, or Red Cross nurses are available the home demonstration agent seeks their cooperation in health matters.

THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON, FROM THE
BEGINNING OF THE WORLD, TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

BY JOHN STOW, AN
ANTIQUE WAREHOUSE, AND
OF THE CITY OF LONDON, AND
OF THE COUNTRY OF MIDDLESEX.

THE SECOND PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON, FROM THE
BEGINNING OF THE WORLD, TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

BY JOHN STOW, AN
ANTIQUE WAREHOUSE, AND
OF THE CITY OF LONDON, AND
OF THE COUNTRY OF MIDDLESEX.

THE THIRD PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON, FROM THE
BEGINNING OF THE WORLD, TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

THE FOURTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON, FROM THE
BEGINNING OF THE WORLD, TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

THE FIFTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON, FROM THE
BEGINNING OF THE WORLD, TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

THE SIXTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON, FROM THE
BEGINNING OF THE WORLD, TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

THE SEVENTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON, FROM THE
BEGINNING OF THE WORLD, TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

THE EIGHTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON, FROM THE
BEGINNING OF THE WORLD, TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

THE NINTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON, FROM THE
BEGINNING OF THE WORLD, TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

THE TENTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON, FROM THE
BEGINNING OF THE WORLD, TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

THE ELEVENTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON, FROM THE
BEGINNING OF THE WORLD, TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

How Home Demonstration Work is Financed-

The salary and expenses of the county home demonstration agent are derived from Federal, State and local sources as follows:

1. Money appropriated by Congress to the United States Department of Agriculture for extension purposes.
2. Money available to the states for home demonstration work under the provisions of the Smith-Lever Extension Act of 1914.
3. Appropriations by State Legislatures, usually to State agricultural colleges either specifically for home demonstration work or for general extension work.
4. Appropriations by county commissioners or Boards of Supervisors.
5. In a few of the states money is raised through a membership in the County Farm Bureau to assist in defraying some part of the home demonstration agent's salary or expenses.

The average salary of a home demonstration agent in the North and West is \$1850. There is a wide range of salaries in the various states, the minimum being \$1200 and the maximum being \$2700 (July 1, 1920). The contribution from States Relations Service funds does not exceed \$600; the appropriation from Federal-Smith-Lever funds at present ranges from \$120 to \$2800 annually for the support of work in a county. The increased appropriation for home demonstration work in the future from any source no doubt will be determined by the development of the work in counties and the local people's request for additional home demonstration agents. The general trend for financing this work seems to contemplate an annual appropriation of \$1200 from State and Federal sources, the remaining expenses to be contributed by the Farm Bureau or other extension organizations in the county,

The Home Demonstration Agent is a Representative of a Federal, State and County Organization-

The home demonstration force is therefore a branch of a permanent federal and state organization, working with and through a well defined county organization practically nation-wide in its scope. In the Northern and Western States its origin dates back to the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914, and in the Southern States it was established several years earlier. It is gradually expanding to place a thoroughly trained full-time home economics worker in each of the agricultural counties in the United States, whose function is to help rural men and women analyze home and community problems and take collective as well as individual action through the county farm bureau. The home demonstration agent is thus discovering and training leadership among rural women. The general scope of her work is indicated on pages 4 and 5. With her all-around home economics training she has a unique contribution to make toward the development of a rural county. She stands ready to cooperate with existing local, state or national agencies along the lines of the local program of work, insofar as this can be done without submerging her identity as a representative of the extension service.

